FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Vol. XVI, No. 831

Published Weekly

Sept. 26-Oct. 2, 1956

UNIVERSITY OF ROBERT MANNING STROZIER LIBRARY OCT 1 1956 TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUEZ

UN to Debate Complaints

The UN Security Council voted unanimously Sept. 26 to debate (starting Oct. 5) an Anglo-French complaint against Egypt's July 26 nationalization of the Suez Canal. The Council then balloted by 7-0 (U.S., China, Cuba, Iran, Peru, Yugoslavia & USSR in favor; Britain, France, Australia, Belgium abstaining) to consider Egyptian counter charges that a joint British-French military buildup in the Mediterranean was endangering peace & a violation of the UN Charter. [See pp. 314E2-315A1, 289D3-290E1]

The Security Council Sept. 26 rejected a Yugoslav motion for simultaneous debate on the 2 complaints. It agreed that the prior Anglo-French charge would be heard first. The Council adopted a British-French proposal that Egypt be invited for non-voting participation in the Suez debate. It approved an Australian resolution delaying action on Israeli requests for inclusion until the next Council session. [See p. 314C3]

The Security Council, before adjournment Sept. 26, heard British UN delegate Sir Pierson Dixon protest wording of the Egyptian charge as "an outrageous slander" intended to "divert attention from the situation Egypt itself has created" [see p. 314A3]. Soviet UN delegate Arkady A. Sobolev attacked Britain & France for having used "crude pressures" against Egypt [see p. 307B1]. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., who cast the decisive vote on inclusion of the Egyptian complaint, told the session that the U.S. did not agree with Egypt's charges but "generally" followed a "liberal policy" on UN agenda items. [See p. 314C2]

Eden, Mollet Discuss Strategy

British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden & Forgn. Secy. Selwyn Lloyd conferred in Paris with French Premier Guy Mollet & Forgn. Min. Christian Pineau on the Suez dispute Sept. 26-27. Mollet & Eden, appearing together on TV Sept. 26, indicated that they had established Anglo-French solidarity on the issue. Pineau said Sept. 26 that his first talks with Eden had "very clearly shown" a "desire for common action." A joint communiqué issued Sept. 27 said that France & Britain had "defined their common position" on "the recent British decision to place the question" before the UN and "the line to be followed by them in the forthcoming debate." [See p. 297F3-298B1]

(Paris reports Sept. 27 said that Britain & France had agreed to maintain their Mediterranean force on standby alert, to consult closely on Middle Eastern policy & to discuss French objections to the Baghdad [METO] Pact linking Britain with Pakistan, Iran, Iraq & Turkey. The British carrier *Albion* arrived at Malta Sept. 27 with operational air units transferred from Britain. A fleet of French landing craft reportedly left Malta the same day for the Eastern Mediterranean.) [See pp. 258F1, 289E3]

British Reject Ban on Force

British Forgn. Office spokesmen Sept. 26 had rejected absolute prohibition on the use of force against Egypt. A Forgn. Office statement that day indorsed Australian Prime Min. Robert G. Menzies' Sept. 25 defense of the user nations' right to "impose sanctions." The London statement reiterated that "the use of force in settling [the Suez dispute] would be a last resort" [see p. 314D3]. French Premier Mollet said Sept. 30 that Britain & France had achieved "unshakeable" unity on the Suez issue & that "the responsible men" of the U.S. were "profoundly in agreement with us on the objectives to be reached." [See p. 314E1]

U.S. Seeks Moderate Plan

Washington reports Sept. 29 said that the U. S., Britain & France were conferring on a possible joint resolution to be presented to the UN Security Council. U.S. officials reportedly advocated a text that would embody international control over the canal but characterize it as international "participation" in the canal's operation [see p. 322B1]. British Forgn. Secy. Lloyd, arriving in the U.S. for pre-UN session talks Oct. 2, reasserted that the interests of underdeveloped nations could not "be assured if the canal" remained "under the control of one man or one Govt." [See p. 266G1-D2]

British Opposition Opposes Force

British Laborite leader Hugh Gaitskell told the final session of the Labor Party's 55th annual conference Oct. 1 that Britain had not yet given clear assurance against use of force without prior UN consent. The Labor Party Conf. Oct. 1 approved resolutions condemning the Eden Govt.'s "lamentable" handling of the Suez dispute & lauding Laborite success in pressing for action before the UN. [See p. 305C2].

Speakers at the British Liberal Party Conf. Sept. 27 urged that the Govt. end "gunboat diplomacy" & seek a peaceful settlement of the Suez question.

SCUA Established

The Suez Canal Users' Assn. was formally inaugurated Oct. 1 by British Forgn. Secy. Lloyd at the opening session of the 3d London Conf. on the Suez dispute [see p. 314G1-A2] The conference, attended by ambassadors of the 15 SCUA member states,* divided Oct. 1 into 3 committees—on organization, operations & finance—to begin drafting a formal SCUA constitution. British Forgn. Office spokesmen said Oct. 1 that the SCUA, expected to be founded in Rome within a week, would not be ready in time to participate in the UN Security Council debate on Suez. [See pp. 313C1-314A1]

*Nations that had indicated acceptance of the SCUA plan before opening of the 3d London Conf. Oct. 1: Australia, Denmark, France, West Germany, Iran, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, U.S., Britain. Denmark, Norway & the Netherlands were reported to have made membership conditional on ratification of the SCUA Charter by their Parliaments. Iran was said to have insisted on an SCUA pledge against the group's resort to force. Pakistan, Ethiopia & Japan remained uncommitted to the SCUA & were represented at the 3d London Conf. by observers. British Forgn. Office spokesmen Oct. 1 denied that any member state had imposed conditions on participation in the SCUA. [See pp. 314A1, 313D1, 306G2, 257E1]

Week in Headlines

International

UN Security Council agreed to debate Anglo-French, Egyptian cases on Suez; 3d London Conf. set up Canal Users' Assn.

Tito, Khrushchev flew to Crimea after talks in Yugoslavia; parley reported on disputes within Soviet leadership & satellites over Titoism, destalinization.

Nicaraguan Pres. Somoza died.

Poznan riot trials opened.

Bevan won election as British Labor Party treasurer.

United States

Eisenhower-Stevenson contest featured disputes over policies on education, peace, labor, Argentina, Presidential leadership.

N.J. Justice Brennan named to Supreme Court.

Matusow given 5-yr. prison sentence for perjury.

Died: sportswoman Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias.

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Dulles Seeks Suez Agreement

State Secy. John Foster Dulles told a news conference Sept. 26 that the U.S. would practice "patience & resourcefulness" to reach an "agreed settlement" with Egypt on the Suez problem. Dulles warned that Egypt would find that "foreign markets & foreign sources of credit" were "not readily available to a nation which rejects" "interdependence" with its neighbors. Dulles said that the U.S. "would expect to be in accord" with Britain & France in presentation of the West's case to the UN Security Council. [See pp. 314E1-D3, 306B3]

Explains SCUA Plan

Dulles said that under plans for operation of the Suez Users' Assn.:

- It was "quite likely" that an SCUA-piloted vessel would attempt to use the canal &, if refused entry, "we assume" it would bypass the canal although "we have no" "power to direct ships."
- Use of either SCUA or Egyptian controlled pilots would be "primarily for the master of the ship to decide." "If he wanted to take the Egyptian pilot, he is entitled to do so."
- There "is no obligation which results from joining the Users' Assn. to act in unison." "Each vessel" & "each country" would "decide for itself"—we "cannot create" a "universal boycott of the canal."
- The U.S. "would not expect" that "U.S. flag vessels" would continue to make Suez toll payments to Egypt although "there is no authority to compel payments" to the SCUA & "we do not have in mind" restrictions on non-U.S. flag vessels.
- The "amount of money which Egypt gets out of the Suez Canal is not a major factor" & "the pressure which could be exerted by going around the canal would be relatively little."
- "Israel would not be eligible" for SCUA membership under requirements proposed in London, but "Israeli ships" "would have all the facilities of the Assn." [See p. 314C3]

(Pres. Eisenhower told a press conference Sept. 27 that the "great hope" of the user nations would be their "unanimity in what they believe should be a proper" settlement. The President expressed belief that "Egypt will see that her own best interests" would be served by such a settlement, and that if user nations were successful in winning "a provisional method of operation" the Israeli canal blockade could be "cured" simultaneously.) [See p. 298G1-B2]

On Split With Britain, France

Dulles conceded to a 2d press conference Oct. 2 that there "has been some difference" with Britain & France "in our approach to" the Suez problem. In an amended State Dept. transcript released Oct. 2, Dulles commented that "this is not an area where we are bound together by treaty." He cited "other problems where our approach is not identical," with one being "the so-called problem of colonialism" toward which "the U.S. plays a somewhat independent role" & tried to assure that the "process moves forward" constructively. [See pp. 267E3, 305F2]

(In a paraphrase of Dulles' original remarks published Oct. 2, the *N. Y. Times* reported: Dulles denied "detectable change" in the SCUA plan; he said that "there is talk that the teeth were pulled out of it. There were no teeth in it"; he asserted that differences with Britain & France over Suez policy were related "to some rather fundamental things" & touched "the so-called problem of colonialism," where the U.S. maintained an "independent role.")

Paris reports Oct. 2 said that French officials had been troubled by Dulles' dissociation of the U.S. from the major colonialist powers. French sources were said to believe that Dulles' statement had been intended to delineate long-term U.S. policy, rather than its policy on the Suez crisis, and that it particularly applied to the French problem in Algeria. [See pp. 314E1, 89G3-90E1]

Nehru, Saud End Talks

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru & Saudi Arabian King Saud ended 3 days of talks in Saudi Arabia Sept. 28. They said in a joint communiqué Sept. 28 that there "can be no settlement of the [Suez] dispute by methods of conflict or by the denial of the sovereign rights of Egypt over the Suez Canal." The communiqué urged a negotiated settlement & expressed "the hope that there will be no recourse to political & economic pressure." [See p. 315F1-A2]

New Egyptian Plan Reported

Cairo reports Oct. 2 said that Helmi Bahgat Badawi, Egyptian Suez Canal Authority director, was flying to the U.S. with Egyptian proposals that a group of U.S. oil & shipping firms set up & run a $56 million Suez Canal maintenance & development program. Egyptian informants said that Badawi would urge the American companies to submit bids on the project, to be underwritten financially by Egypt. [See p. 306B1, B2]

The plan, regarded in Cairo Oct. 2 as reflecting a major shift in Egyptian policy, would call for direct supervision of the development program by the U.S. firms in an effort to convince the West that the canal would remain open to world commerce. Badawi told newsmen in The Hague Oct. 1 that he would "talk to the customers" while in the U.S. to "learn what they wish & how they expect canal traffic to develop." Badawi reiterated that the canal was open to all nations except Israel, whose ships were "stopped before they enter" & "are none of my business." [See p. 249D2]

Egyptian Pres. Gamal Abdel Nasser was reported Oct. 2 "perfectly willing to enter new negotiations" to guarantee the "rights of all users of the canal." British Conservative MP William Yates said after private talks with Nasser Oct. 2 that Egypt still would not accept "any form of international control" of the canal. Yates said he understood that Egypt would be willing to accept an international Suez advisory board & submit periodic financial reports to the UN. [See p. 297G2-D3]

Egypt Gets Financial Aid

Intl. Monetary Fund spokesmen said Sept. 27 that Egypt had been granted a 3-to-5-yr. $15 million loan to meet foreign payment problems & help pay for 250,000 tons ($20 million worth) of Canadian wheat contracted for by Egypt Sept. 21. Reports from Port Said Oct. 2 said that the loan, equal to Egypt's original hard currency contribution to the IMF, would be used for advance payments on the $56 million canal development scheme. Egypt Sept. 29 signed a 2d agreement for purchase of 200,000 tons of Soviet wheat. The first agreement, for 200,000 tons to be paid for in cotton & rice, was reported to have been signed in early September. [See pp. 250E1-D2, 307D2]

(U.S. Intl. Cooperation Admin. officials said in Cairo Sept. 30: the $42,750,000 U.S. aid program for Egypt had been slowed, but 26 of 45 diesel locomotives ordered under a $9 million railway project had been delivered & 6 more were en route; aid was continuing to the 120-mi. Cairo-Alexandria highway project and a $6 million fresh water program for Nile Valley villages. ICA officials in Washington said Sept. 30 that shipments of Egyptian aid had suffered only minor delays.) [See p. 282G3]

Canal Operations Reported

Egyptian Suez Canal Authority reports Oct. 2 listed 1,192 vessels cleared through the waterway during August, compared with 1,197 ships passed in August, 1955. 51 vessels were reported to have gone throught the canal Oct. 1 & 45 Oct. 2 despite delays caused by grounding of the British freighter *Hendrick* Oct. 2 30 mi. south of Port Said. [See p. 315A-B2]

Egyptian canal officials said Oct. 1 that 100 new pilots were in training & only 30 more men would be required to complete the new Suez pilot force. 5 U.S. pilots arrived in Egypt Sept. 26 and 4 Sept. 29. Egypt reported Oct. 2 that the first U.S. pilot had completed a training run through the canal aboard the Soviet tanker *Kaunas* & that a Soviet pilot had for the first time taken a ship, the Italian tanker *Antonio Zotti*, through the canal unaided. [See pp. 315B2, 313F2]

The Inst. of London Underwriters announced Sept. 28 a 50% reduction in recent increases in war risk insurance for Egypt-bound cargoes. New rates were set at 4 shillings 6 pence (63¢) per £100 ($280) worth of cargo going through the canal or transhipping in Egyptian ports. [See pp. 315D2, 306B-D2]

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $70 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1956 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

Tito Holds Soviet Talks

Yugoslav Pres. Tito & Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev flew from Batajnica, Yugoslavia to the USSR Sept. 27 on a mission believed to concern deteriorating relations between Yugoslavia & Soviet satellites.

Khrushchev had arrived in Belgrade Sept. 19 for a "private visit." He toured Zagreb & talked with Tito Sept. 22-26 on Brioni I. Tito & Khrushchev, accompanied by Mme. Tito, Yugoslav Vice Pres. Aleksander Rankovic & Djuro Pucar-Stari, a Yugoslav politburo member, then flew to Sevastopol on the Soviet Black Sea coast Sept. 27 [see pp. 241D3, 205B1-D2]. Moscow reports Sept. 27 said that Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & Forgn. Min. Dmitri T. Shepilov currently were vacationing at the Black Sea resort of Sochi & had met with Indonesian Pres. Sukarno, who was en route to Red China Sept. 27 after a month-long state visit to the USSR begun Aug. 28. [See p. 274D3]

Yugoslav-Soviet Dispute Rumored

Belgrade informants Sept. 27 linked the abrupt Tito-Khrushchev flight to continued Yugoslav-Soviet differences, particularly in the sphere of party relations. The reported differences were blamed on (1) a slowdown in democratization & independence promised the satellite states in the Yugoslav-Soviet declaration of June 20, (2) Soviet anger at harsh Yugoslav treatment of returning ex-Stalinists and (3) a letter sent by the Soviet CP Central Com. to satellite leaders warning against acceptance of the Yugoslavs as genuine communists.

A *N.Y. Times* dispatch from Warsaw Sept. 23 reported the existence of the Soviet CP Central Com. letter which was said to have "reassessed" the role of the Yugoslav League of Communists. The *Times* quoted "well informed" Polish authorities as saying that the letter labeled the Yugoslav party as "leftist but not truly Marxist-Leninist," hence unreliable in Soviet ideological terms.

Report Soviet Leaders Split

The Polish informants said the letter was the outgrowth of a dispute in the Soviet Presidium over continuation of destalinization policies. (An "old Stalinist" majority in the Presidium, led by First Dep. Premier Vyacheslav M. Molotov & East European affairs expert Mikhail A. Suslov, was said to have outvoted a minority bloc led by Khrushchev & Bulganin and demanded further slowdown of the post-Stalin democratization movement. Belgrade sources said Sept. 28 that Molotov & Suslov, joined by First Dep. Premiers Lazar M. Kaganovich, Mikhail G. Pervukhin & Georgi M. Malenkov, had attacked the Yugoslav influence on Soviet-satellite ties & pointed out Poland's Poznan riots as one result of the democratization campaign. [See pp. 181B1-E3, 205B1-206G2]

Belgrade Confirms Differences

Yugoslav Forgn. Ministry spokesman Branko Draskovic confirmed Sept. 29 that Tito had taken up "open questions" of "state & party relations" in the Sept. 22-26 Brioni talks with Khrushchev. Draskovic said that the Yugoslav-Soviet differences were "ideological." He acknowledged that Yugoslav leaders knew of the Soviet CP letter, but he said that "we don't know its contents." Draskovic defended Yugoslavia's right to "its own opinions" & denied that the USSR would wring concessions from Tito.

Hungarian Leader Joins Talks

Talks between Tito & Khrushchev at Yalta were joined Sept. 30 by Soviet Premier Bulganin & Hungarian Premier Erno Gero, successor to Matyas Rakosi, ex-leader of the satellite bloc's anti-Tito campaign [see p. 267A-C3]. The Yalta talks remained secret but were reported to concern the Soviet CP letter & continued poor relations between Yugoslavia & Hungary. Yugoslav sources in London said Oct. 2 that Khrushchev had urged Tito to join in a new Cominform-type association of East European Communist parties. [See p. 126C-F1]

U.S. Warning to Tito Reported

Belgrade sources said Sept. 28 that Tito had left for the USSR after receiving warnings from U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles that any Yugoslav move closer to the USSR would endanger U.S. aid for Yugoslavia. The U.S. foreign aid bill passed July 9 had stipulated that Pres. Eisenhower must decide by Oct. 16 whether continued aid to Yugoslavia was in the U.S.' interest. $1-billion in military aid held up pending Mr. Eisenhower's decision was reported Sept. 30 to include 300 jet fighter planes.

The U.S. State Dept. confirmed Sept. 29 that Dulles had written Tito Sept. 19 but denied any threat of termination of the Yugoslav aid program. The State Dept. said that the message had been in reply to Yugoslav inquiries of Sept. 14 about the Intl. Cooperation Admin.'s refusal in August to supply Yugoslavia with wheat to relieve severe shortages. [See p. 241G3]

Dulles Sees Tito Unchanged

Dulles said Oct. 2 that the President had asked that the aid bill be studied to see if the decision could be delayed further [see p. 228B2-3]. Dulles told a news conference that he believed Tito's "unexpected" & "dramatic" flight to the Crimea was evidence that the USSR had "set in motion forces which they do not dare completely to repress, but on the other hand are not willing to welcome & encourage." Dulles said there was no indication that Tito had shifted from his previous policy of continued Yugoslav independence & greater freedom for the Soviet satellites. [See p. 135G3]

Israel, Jordan Warned on Strife

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld warned in a letter to the Security Council Sept. 26 that unless growing tension between Israel & Jordan was brought "under control rapidly" he would ask the Council to "take the matter up" [see p. 307F3]. He had conferred with Israeli, Jordanian & Western diplomats Sept. 26 after a heavy Israeli attack in the Husan area of Jordan. Israeli Forgn. Min. Golda Meir Sept. 27 blamed the raid on a "chain of murders" committed "by Jordanian forces." She pledged Israel to maintain a reciprocal cease fire. [See p. 315E2]

Israeli & Jordanian forces exchanged gunfire near Jerusalem Sept. 26 but obeyed a cease fire ordered by UN truce observers. Israel Sept. 26 listed 9 Israeli soldiers killed & 8 wounded in Husan Sept. 25-26.

The UN Security Council Sept. 28 released a Sept. 12 report by Hammarskjöld in which he labeled the continued Palestinian strife "deeply disturbing." He expressed regret that the Israelis & Arabs had ignored "unique" opportunities to gain peace through cease fire agreements negotiated by the UN in April. A report Sept. 28 by Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, UN Truce Supervision Org. chief, listed 19 Israelis killed & 28 wounded, 72 Jordanians killed & 24 wounded in border incidents investigated July 29-Sept. 25. [See pp. 307G3-308B1]

The Israeli delegation to the Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Comm. quit a commission meeting in Jerusalem Oct. 1 after the UN chairman, Norwegian Col. Christian Moen, indicated he would support the Jordanian version of an attack on Ramat Rahel Sept. 23. The commission voted, 2-0, to accept the Jordanian version after the Israeli walkout. [See p. 315F2]

●

Trials began Sept. 27 in Poznan, Poland for 3 youths (aged 18-20) charged with participation in the mob murder of a security policeman, & 9 persons accused of stealing arms and attacking civil & security police buildings during the June 28-30 Poznan riots. 200 spectators, including representatives of Western embassies, Western newsmen & 3 Western lawyers, attended the murder trial, where State Prosecutor Alfons Leman conceded Sept. 27 that police had used "active violence" on suspected rioters and that 10 policemen were facing trial & 4, including the Poznan police chief, had been dismissed. The court Sept. 29 barred use of pretrial statements obtained from the accused under duress. Defense counsel said Oct. 2 that the riots had marked "a turning point in the political & social life of Poland." (Pres. Eisenhower called upon the Polish Govt. Sept. 26 to give "tangible evidence" that Stalinist methods had been corrected through "fair & open" Poznan trials "with bona-fide legal counsel" for the defense.) [See pp. 217B1, 227D1] . . . **Aneurin Bevan**, 59, leftist leader, was elected British Labor Party treasurer by 3,029,000 votes to 2,775,000 over moderate George Brown by the party's 55th annual conference in Blackpool Oct. 2. [See p. 191C1]

POLITICS

Nominees Step Up Campaigns

President Plans More Speeches

Major candidates intensified their electioneering as the Presidential campaign approached its final month.

The White House disclosed Sept. 26 that Pres. Eisenhower had yielded to GOP pressure and would make more than the "5 or 6" TV speeches to which originally he had planned to limit himself. Presidential Press Secy. James C. Hagerty, announcing this, said Mr. Eisenhower's doctors had placed no restrictions on the amount of campaigning the President could do.

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Sept. 27 that he was adding to his schedule because "I don't find it possible to decline all" of the "many" requests made by "good friends."* But he insisted that he would do no "barnstorming" or "whistle-stopping" and that "there is no health question involved."

A further addition to his schedule—a 5,500-mi. Oct. 17-18 swing by plane & car for 2 days through Minnesota, Washington & Oregon—was announced Sept. 30 shortly before Mr. Eisenhower left Washington for scheduled Oct. 1 talks in Cleveland & Lexington, Ky.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic Presidential nominee, spoke in Jacksonville, Fla. & Kansas City, Mo. Sept. 26, in Kansas City, Kan. & St. Louis Sept. 27, in Indianapolis & Milwaukee Sept. 28 and in Minneapolis & St. Paul Sept. 29 before returning Sept. 30 to Washington, where he conferred with Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), his Vice Presidential running mate. In a New Jersey swing Oct. 2, Stevenson delivered talks in Newark, Jersey City, Morristown, Paterson, Passaic, Hackensack & Teaneck. [See p. 316F2]

Campaign developments:

Education. A $500 million-to-$1 billion increase in annual U.S. expenditures for building schools & hiring teachers "for the next 10 years" was proposed by Stevenson Oct. 1 in the 2d of a series of formal statements outlining his "New America" program [see p. 317C-D3]. "We can raise part (at least of the added requirements) through federal taxes, primarily the income tax," Stevenson suggested.

Although in America "we have thought it best to let the citizens of local communities decide what kind of education they wanted for their children," state govenments prescribe standards and "the Fed. Govt. has for a long time [since 1779] been giving money for education purposes without dictating what the schools should teach," the statement declared. Federal aid was necessary, it said, because of (1) "the fantastic expansion of our school population," the "enormous increase in the school bill," and (2) the fact that localities "have been less & less able to foot this bill."

The statement also suggested (a) "federal y-supported undergraduate scholarships or loans" to qualified students who otherwise would be denied college education, (b) fellowships "to specially-qualified students" who would commit themselves to teach or enter "other fields of particularly acute shortage," (c) expansion of programs for foreign educational exchange, for federal aid to vocational education & for adult education.

Stevenson's statement amplified ideas expressed in his Milwaukee speech Sept. 28. He charged in Milwaukee that school aid had been defeated in Congress because Pres. Eisenhower had failed to exert "strong leadership" and that Mr. Eisenhower's first school proposal "might have been of aid to bankers but not to our schools." [See p. 301F2]

Mr. Eisenhower, in an obvious reply (in which he did not mention Stevenson by name), said in Lexington, Ky. Oct. 1: He (the President) had "insisted that federal aid be distributed to states on the basis of need . . . that this aid be over & above what the states are now doing—and that the states themselves match the federal funds." "Not one of [the Democratic] proposals met these simple, vital requirements." Stevenson, the "apparently confused candidate of the opposition," was "supporting the principles of the bill that we proposed—and that his party defeated. There was only one clear vote on my call for action. In the House, the opposition voted against it by 215 to 9—while ¾ of the Republicans voted for it."

(Mr. Eisenhower's explanation of the bill's defeat was denied Oct. 2 by Democratic House Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas. According to Rayburn, the President had cited the House vote "on a motion to recommit the bill with instructions" [recommittal was backed by Republicans, opposed by Democrats] whereas "on the final passage of the bill, 111 Democrats voted for the bill; only 75 Republicans voted for it; 105 Democrats . . . & 119 Republicans voted against the passage of the bill. This was the vote that really counted . . . the vote that defeated" the measure.)

Stevenson charged in an Oct. 2 statement that the President "sat by while 96 Republican Congressmen first supported an anti-segregation rider [the Powell amendment] to the bill and then voted against the bill itself." (No Democrats who voted for the Powell amendment voted against the bill.) [See p. 229E1-D2]

Disarmament. Stevenson declared in Minneapolis Sept. 29 that he was "distressed" at Pres. Eisenhower's dismissal of his suggestions about ending the draft & halting H-bomb tests. "Some measure of universal disarmament—some means of taming the nuclear weapons—is the first order of business in the world today," and "it is not enough to say, well, we have tried & failed to reach agreement with the Russians," Stevenson said. "There must be a beginning . . . a way to get off the dead center of disagreement," he insisted. "Fresh & open-minded thinking is needed as never before—and in this field, we may not have unlimited time to get the answers." Stevenson reiterated "that as long as danger confronts us, I believe we should have stronger, not weaker, defenses than we have now. Ever since Mr. Eisenhower became President, we Democrats have fought hard to prevent the Administration from putting dollars ahead of defense. . . . But my point is that the draft does not necessarily mean a strong defense. . . . Defense is now so complex, its demand for highly skilled & specialized manpower so great, that the old-fashioned conscript army, in which many men serve short terms of duty, is becoming less & less suited to the needs of modern arms . . . [&] more & more expensive." [See p. 317E1]

Sen. Karl Mundt (S. D.), head of a GOP "truth squad" following Stevenson to refute him, charged in Newark Oct. 2 that Stevenson did "a disservice to America" by calling for an end to the draft & H-bomb tests without proposing adequate substitutes. "The most enthusiastic paper supporting the abolition of the bomb tests is the [Communist] *Daily Worker*," Mundt declared. He said it would mean a return to Dean Acheson's foreign policy of "leaving America weak & inviting attack from our enemies."

Ex-N. Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey warned at the U. of Michigan Sept. 26 that election of "a man who threatens to undermine our defenses," as Stevenson allegedly did, would cost the U.S. "all our allies, and we will be naked & alone in a hostile world."

Argentina. Pres. Eisenhower, at his press conference Sept. 27, denied Stevenson's insinuation that the President's brother, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, had appeased ousted Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón or that the Eisenhower Admin. had lent money to Argentina. Mr. Eisenhower insisted that his brother never tried to "fix any policy for South America." He said the Truman Admin. had lent Perón's Govt. $130 million in 1950-51 but that "from the time I came in until Perón went out, the Govt. did not sign one single [Argentine] loan agreement."

Stevenson's allegations were denied also by State Secy. John Foster Dulles at a press conference Sept. 26. In a report to Pres. Eisenhower, released by the White House Sept. 29, Dulles cleared Dr. Eisenhower and labled as "also untrue" Stevenson's charge that Albert F. Nufer was kept as Ambassador to Argentina "because Perón liked him." (Dulles charged at his press conference Oct. 2 that Truman Admin. intervention in Argentine internal affairs "was a principal factor in bringing Perón into power" in 1945. Spruille Braden, who served as U.S. Ambassador to Argentina May-Oct. 1945 & as Asst. State Secy. for American Republic Affairs Oct. 1945-June 1947, called this "utterly absurd" because "there was absolutely no intervention.") [See p. 318E-F1]

*These requests were reported to have come largely from 2 sources: (1) from Republican candidates who felt they needed Mr. Eisenhower's visible backing in close local contests; (2) from GOP strategists who were worried by press & poll indications that many people who voted for Mr. Eisenhower in 1952 were switching to Adlai E. Stevenson in 1956.

Other Eisenhower Remarks. Pres. Eisenhower, in his Cleveland speech Oct. 1, accused the Democrats of "wicked nonsense" in saying "that they alone truly care for the working men & women . . . and that the Republican Party is really a vague kind of political conspiracy by big business to destroy organized labor and to bring hunger & torment to every worker in America." He reported that under his Admin., "organized labor is larger in numbers & greater in strength . . . than ever in our nation's history" and that workers had "received the greatest rise in real wages . . . in 30 years." The Democrats, he said, "know perfectly well that one of the main reasons they were thrown out of office . . . was their tolerance of the thievery of inflation." "We—not they—have made the most successful fight to stop inflation's robbery of every paycheck," the President claimed. [See pp. 316G2-C3, 292G2]

In his speech in Lexington, Ky. Oct. 1, the President reported these economic gains under his Admin.: (a) September employment totalled 66,100,000, the highest figure for any September in U.S. history; unemployment had dropped to less than the figure for "any peacetime September during the entire 20-yr. rule of the opposition"; (b) the factory worker "is making an average of $12 a week more than he did in Aug. 1952"; (c) "except for the Korean war years, this will be the first year since 1947 when farm prices have gone up"; (d) "more homes have been built in the last 3 years than in any previous 3-yr. period." [See p. 317E2]

In an apparent reference to Stevenson, Eisenhower told his Lexington audience: " . . . There are people who suffer from living in a world of words & phrases for so long that they can no longer recognize action when they see it. And—when it comes to a really critical matter like political leadership . . . the longest lectures almost always come from those with the least experience."

(Mr. Eisenhower confirmed at his Sept. 27 press conference that he was not an NAACP, member, honorary or otherwise. Ex-Amb.-to-Britain Lewis W. Douglas, a former Dem. Representative from Arizona, indorsed Pres. Eisenhower for reelection Oct. 1.)

Other Stevenson Remarks. Stevenson charged in his Kansas City, Mo. speech Sept. 26 that Pres. Eisenhower consistently failed to exert leadership or to take responsibility for his Admin. When GOP Congress members & Executive officials frustrated his policies, "the President watched in silence" and later praised them, Stevenson said. According to Stevenson, "there is only one question to be asked about the Eisenhower Admin. That is: 'Who's in charge here anyway?' Who, in this businessman's administration, keeps the store?" He warned that "the difference between weak leadership & strong leadership is the difference between direction by a few strong men who serve the interest of a few most of the time, & firm direction which serves all the people all the time." Stevenson recalled that ex-Pres. Truman "always used to have on his desk a sign that said: 'The buck stops here.' And it did." [See p. 308E3]

(Mr. Eisenhower, at his press conference Sept. 27, replied by referring to a speech by Sir Winston Churchill, who had said of the then Gen. Eisenhower in London June 12, 1945: "Never have I seen a man so staunch in pursuing the purpose in hand, so ready to accept responsibility for misfortune & so generous in victory.")

Stevenson, in his St. Louis address Sept. 27, compared the Roman "bread & circuses" with "the great Republican bandwagons . . . going out all over the country, complete with movies, jeeps, girls & gadgets . . . to sell Eisenhower & Nixon again to a docile, complacent, carefree people all happily chanting, 'Peace, prosperity & progress—ain't it wonderful?'" The GOP objective, he said, was to avoid discussion of issues and, "in the finest advertising tradition, to get at our electoral subconscious and condition us into voting, blissfully if dazedly, for things as they are." Stevenson warned that Republican "complacency" might keep America from seeing that it must continue to improve industrially or find that in 20 years the Soviet bloc would have succeeded in its goal of surpassing the free world in basic productivity.

(The *Bloomington* [Illinois] *Pantagraph*, of which Stevenson was a stockholder, indorsed Stevenson Sept. 30. It had been neutral in 1952.)

Nixon. Vice Pres. Nixon disclosed at a press conference in Houston, Tex. Sept. 26 that he was an honorary NAACP member. He called for "moderate, steady advancement" toward racial integration. Nixon said in Louisville, Ky. Sept. 27 that the Fed. Govt. should not intervene in integration "unless & until the state & local governments prove that they are unable to handle the situation as they should." He charged in Cincinnati Sept. 28 that the Democratic Party considered labor "its special property, as something to manipulate & manage." At a press conference in Wheeling, W. Va. later the same day, Nixon referred to Stevenson's kidney operation by saying, " I was just wondering how Mr. Stevenson's other kidney is doing today." In St. Petersburg, Fla. Sept. 29, Nixon called Stevenson's program for the aged "perhaps the cruelest set of promises" Stevenson had made [see p. 317D3]. Nixon was asked in Milwaukee Oct. 1 to explain his 1952 charge that Stevenson, Truman & Dean Acheson were "traitors to the high principles" in which many Democrats believed. Nixon replied: Truman & Stevenson "deserted their party" by accepting the theory "that the answer to most problems is through Fed. Govt. action." This, he said, was a departure from "the great principles on which the Democratic Party was founded . . . principles which recognize the dignity of the individual, the sovereignty of the states." [See p. 309F-G3]

Kefauver. Kefauver charged in Anderson, Ind. Sept. 26 that Pres. Eisenhower's farm speech the previous evening [see p. 317E2] "was loaded with misstatements, distortion & . . . with misrepresentation." "Neither Pres. Eisenhower nor the Republican Party is bound by this 1956 election bait to do a single thing" to secure parity in the market place, Kefauver said. Kefauver charged in Los Alamos, N. M. Oct. 2 that Russia & other nations had "outstripped" the U.S. in commercial development of atomic energy because Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss, with Pres. Eisenhower's "acquiescence," had played politics with the AEC and had insisted on giving private companies sole responsibility for development of atomic reactors. [See p. 293E1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Brennan Named to Court

Pres. Eisenhower announced Sept. 29 that a Democrat, Assoc. Justice William Joseph Brennan Jr., 50, of the N. J. Supreme Court, would be given a recess appointment as Assoc. Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court after Justice Sherman Minton's retirement Oct. 15 [see p. 300C2]. Brennan was chosen on merit after the Eisenhower Admin. had polled federal & state judges & bar association officers for their recommendations, White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said. Brennan, a judge since 1949 and N. J. Supreme Court member since 1952, served during World War II as legal aide in the Army Service Forces industrial personnel division under James P. Mitchell, now Labor Secy.

Wide World
BRENNAN

Other Presidential Actions

Pres. Eisenhower signed a proclamation Sept. 28 invoking a provision of a 1947 Geneva trade agreement to raise the import duty on most woolen & worsted fabrics from the present 20%-25% of value to 45%, on that portion of a year's imports that exceeded 5% of average annual U.S. production of the same fabrics (based on the 3 yrs. previous to the year in which the higher ad valorem tax was invoked). The order was to take effect in 4th-qtr. 1956 if this year's imports exceeded 3,500,000 lb. of woolens & worsteds. [See p. 208A2; Vol. XV, p. 313D3] . . . The President announced Oct. 2 the recess appointment of Richard Barrett Lowe, 54, of Madison, S. D., Governor of American Samoa, as Governor of Guam to succeeded Ford Q. Elvidge, Seattle attorney who resigned to return to law practice. . . . A broadcast appeal by the President Sept. 30 opened the annual nationwide United Community fund raising campaigns to support

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Sept. 29

FINANCE			
Fed. Reserve System—	**Sept. 26**	**Sept. 19**	**Sept. 28, '55**
Reserves	*$21,196.844	*$21,199.318	*$20,994.005
U.S. securities	*$23,592,532	*$23,585.982	*$23,702.008
Note circulation	*$26,462.500	*$26,519.583	*$26,066.334
Reserve ratio	45.8%	45.6%	45.8%
U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	*$21.884	*$21.883	*$21.683
Currency circulation	*$30.714	*$30.810	*$30.323
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$29,694	*$29.554	*$24.570
N.Y. bank clearings	$11,601,312,702	$11,885,435,740	$9,976,457,131
England note circulation	*£1,880.646	*£1,882.781	
N. Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,788,480	10,449,210	21,693,460
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	199.56	204.20	195.69
Bond sales (par value)	$18,328,000	$18,340,200	$37,455,400
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	92.23	92.30	98.87
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	50,934	49,822	138,781
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]7,063,100	7,048,500	6,671,350
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]10,650,000	8,730,000	9,915,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]11,482	*11,339	*10,756
Carloadings (cars)	[b]822,255	820,666	813,720
	Aug.	**July**	**Aug. '55**
Ind'l output §¶	141	136	140
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.62⅝	$2.63¼	$2.46¾
Corn (bu.)	$1.82¼	$1.79⅛	$1.52½
Cotton (lb.)	$.345	$.3465	$
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$58.17	$58.83	$44.17
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.08	$6.06	$6.28
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]115.2	115.1	111.4
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales §¶	[b]131	130	121
Failures (Sept. 20)‡	262	203	171

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Sept. 19 [b]Sept. 22 [c]Sept. 15 [d]Sept. 25

local charity & welfare organizations. . . . The President participated Sept. 30 with Archbishop Michael, Western Hemisphere Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church, in dedication of the new $1,500,000 St. Sophia Greek Orthodox Cathedral in Washington.

●

Harvey M. Matusow, 29, received a 5-yr. federal prison sentence from Fed. Judge John F. X. McGohey in New York Sept. 28 for perjury in his sworn statements that ex-U.S. Asst. Attorney Roy M. Cohn coached him to give false testimony against 13 U.S. Communist leaders at their trial in 1952. Matusow was found guilty on 5 counts of perjury by a jury Sept. 26 after a 10-day trial at which Cohn denied that he had prompted Matusow to testify falsely. [See p. 271B1] . . . **William Z. Foster,** U.S. Communist Party chairman who was the only one of 13 CP Natl. Com. members to vote against a draft resolution on party reforms [see p. 318E3], wrote in an article for the Oct. issue of the Marxist monthly *Political Affairs* (made public Oct. 2) that the U.S. CP had erroneously "discarded as obsolete Lenin's thesis that war is inevitable under imperialism." Foster charged N.Y. *Daily Worker* ed. John Gates with "Browderism" & efforts toward "elimination of Marxism-Leninism from our party life." He said CP Secy. Eugene Dennis had failed to emphasize that the U.S. Govt. sought "the mastery of the world." [See p. 210C2]

Henderson County, Ky. school board was advised Sept. 28 by Ky. Atty. Gen. Jo M. Ferguson that segregationists leading a boycott of Henderson schools could be prosecuted and that the schools could not revert to a segregated basis. 85% of the white students of Weaverton elementary school in Henderson had failed to report to classes Sept. 24 after the White Citizens Council called for a boycott due to enrollment of 5 Negroes 3 weeks previously. [See p. 318C3] . . . **U.S.S. Ranger,** 3d U.S. Navy super aircraft carrier in the 60,000-ton Forrestal class, was launched Sept. 29 at Newport News. [See p. 221G1] . . . TVA financial report for the year ended June 30 showed net revenue from power operations totaling $53.9 million as against $47.9 million in fiscal 1955. [See p. 220B2]

LATIN AMERICA

Nicaraguan Pres. Anastasio Somoza, 60, died Sept. 29 in Gorgas Hospital, Panama Canal Zone, of general organic fatigue, 8 days after he had been shot by an assassin [see p. 318F3]. He had ruled Nicaragua since a coup in 1935 & been President since 1937, except for the term of his late uncle, Victor Román y Reyes, in 1947-50. Congress in Managua Sept. 29 elected Somoza's eldest son, Luis Anastasio Somoza de Bayle, 34, to complete his father's term ending May 1, 1957. (The new President, regarded as liberal, was educated at La Salle Military Acad. in New York & U. of Calif.) Col. Anastasio Somoza Jr., 32, West Point graduate, remained Natl. Guard commander. The opposition newspapers *La Prensa* & *La Noticia* resumed publication Sept. 26 with orders to limit political reporting to Govt.-authorized accounts. . . . **Panamanian** Pres. Ernesto de la Guardia Jr., 52, was inaugurated Oct. 1 and named to his Cabinet: Max Heuretematte, Interior & Justice Min.; Aquilino Boyd, Forgn.; Mrs. Cecilia Pinel de Remón, Labor & Public Health; Angel Lope Casis, Eductn.; Roberto Lopez, Public Works; Ruben D. Carles, Treas.; Victor Navas, Agri. & Commerce; German Lopez, Cabt. Secy. Gen. [See p. 162G2] . . . **Bolivian** plane flying 47 political prisoners from Santa Cruz to La Paz was seized Sept. 27 by the prisoners & flown to Salta, Argentina, where they were given political asylum Oct. 1. The Argentine & Chilean Embassies in La Paz gave asylum Oct. 1 to 75 anti-Govt. Bolivians fleeing arrest for the Sept. 22-23 riots against food shortages & high prices. [See p. 319B2]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Natl. Fndtn. for Infantile Paralysis announced Oct. 1 a campaign to encourage Salk vaccination of "everybody, at least through 35 yrs. of age," with the NFIP to spend $10 million on shots for families unable to afford them. Asst. U.S. Surgeon Gen. David E. Price reported Sept. 28 that no child given 3 Salk vaccine shots died this year from polio. [See p. 294G2] . . . **N-butydral-doxine,** used in ink to preserve its fluidity, yields fumes which, when inhaled, caused adverse reaction to alcoholic drinks, according to preliminary findings

LEADING SEPTEMBER FILMS

New York Releases

Attack. U.S. infantry platoon in Battle of Bulge is destroyed by enemy action because of cowardly commanding officers. Screenplay by James Poe based on Norman Brooks' play "Fragile Fox." Directed & produced by Robt. Aldrich. Presented by The Associates & Aldrich Co. for United Artists. With Eddie Albert, Jack Palance, Lee Marvin, William Smithers, Robert Strauss. Sept. 19.

The Bad Seed. About 8-yr.-old girl who apparently has inherited homicidal tendencies. Screenplay by John Mahin based on Maxwell Anderson's play which was based on Wm. March's novel. Directed & produced by Mervyn LeRoy for Warner Bros. With Nancy Kelly, Patty McCormack, Henry Jones, Eileen Heckart. Sept. 12.

The Best Things in Life Are Free. CinemaScope DeLuxe Color musical based on Buddy De Sylvia-Lew Brown-Ray Henderson songwriting team. Screenplay by Wm. Bowers & Phoebe Ephron from John O'Hara's story. Directed by Michael Curtiz. Produced by Henry Ephron for 20th Century-Fox. With Ernest Borgnine, Gordon MacRae, Dan Dailey, Sheree North, Murvyn Vye. Sept. 28.

Beyond a Reasonable Doubt. Newspaper publisher tries to prove evils of capital punishment. Screenplay by Douglas Morrow. Directed by Fritz Lang. Produced by Bert Friedlob for RKO. With Dana Andrews, Joan Fontaine, Sidney Blackmer, Philip Bourneuf, Shepperd Strudwick. Sept. 13.

Lust for Life. Kirk Douglas portrays life of Dutch painter Vincent Van Gogh. Screenplay by Norman Corwin based on Irving Stone's novel. Directed by Vincente Minnelli. Produced by John Houseman. Presented in Metrocolor by MGM. With Anthony Quinn, Everett Sloane, James Donald, Pamela Brown, Niall MacGinnis. Sept. 17.

1984. 2 young people in police state are brainwashed for crime of falling in love. Screenplay by William P. Templeton & Ralph Bettinson freely adapted from George Orwell's novel. Directed by Michael Anderson. Produced by N. Peter Rathvon for Columbia. With Edmond O'Brien, Michael Redgrave, Jan Sterling, David Kossoff. Sept. 30.

The Power and The Prize. Robert Taylor as a young American exec. who learns that aggressive business tactics do not always work. Screenplay by Robert Ardrey, based on Howard Swiggett's novel. Directed by Henry Koster. Produced by Nicholas Nayfack for MGM. With Elisabeth Mueller. Burl Ives, Cedric Hardwicke, Mary Astor. Sept. 26.

The Silent World. Full-length film on marine explorations of Calypso Oceanographic Expeditions to Red & Mediterranean Seas, Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean. Filmed in Technicolor by Jacques Yves-Cousteau & Louis Malle. Presented by Columbia. Sept. 24.

Tea and Sympathy. John Kerr as shy youth persecuted for his sensitivity by fellow students. Screenplay by Robert Anderson from his play. Directed by Vincente Minnelli. Produced by Pandro S. Berman for MGM. With Deborah Kerr, Leif Erickson, Edward Andrews, Darryl Hickman. Sept. 27.

Toward the Unknown. William Holden becomes heroic jet pilot after being POW in Korea. Screenplay by Beirne Lay Jr. Directed & produced by Mervyn LeRoy in Warner Color for Warner Bros. With Lloyd Nolan, Virginia Leith, Charles McGraw. Sept. 27.

Yang Kwei Fei. Japanese-language film of Chinese Emperor's favored concubine who commits suicide to avoid causing palace revolt. Screenplay by To Chin, Matsutaro Kawaguchi, Yoshikata Yoda & Masashige Narisawa. Directed by Kenji Mizoguichi. Produced by Masaichi Nata & Run Run Shaw. Dalei Prod. in Eastman Color released by Buena Vista. With Machiko Kyo, Masayuki Mori, So Yamamura. Sept. 10.

reported Sept. 25 by Dr. William Lewis of Geo. Washington U. School of Medicine, Washington. . . . **Bolshoi Theatre** ballet troupe of 170 arrived in London from Moscow Oct. 1 after delays in protest over the Nina Ponomareva theft case. [See p. 291G3] . . . **William Holden** received the Theater Owners of Amer.'s annual motion picture "Star of the Year" award (for community contributions & citizenship) in New York Sept. 24.

CHURCH & SCHOOL

U.S. church membership was found to be 53% Protestant, 40% Roman Catholic, 6% Jewish & 1% Eastern Orthodox & other faiths, the Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. reported Sept. 26 in Washington after a survey of 114 church groups listing 74 million members (some Negro & "loosely organized" churches excluded for lack of central membership figures). The survey showed Protestants in the majority in 36 states, Roman Catholics in the majority in 12 (Ariz., Calif., Conn., La., Me., Mass., N. H., N. J., N. M., N. Y., R. I., Vt.). Church membership per capita was shown to be greatest in La., Miss., R. I., S. C. & the Dist. of Columbia, where it exceeded 75%, and lowest in Nev., Ore., Wash. & W. Va., where it was less than 45%. [See p. 303G2-B3] . . . **Church of England** conference in Oxford on marriage & divorce reported to the Archbishop of Canterbury Sept. 26 a "growing conviction within the church" that all divorced & remarried persons should not be barred from communion. The conference report condemned the "marriage after marriage of a Hollywood debauchee" but said there were "certain cases" in which divorce should be permissible. [See p. 121E1] . . . **Intl. Nickel Co.** announced in New York Sept. 26 grants totaling $1,000,000 to colleges & universities to finance scholarships & teaching fellowships in science, mathematics & engineering. [See p. 263B2]

OBITUARIES

Faith Bacon, 46, strip-tease & bubble dancer who appeared at Chicago's World Fair 1933, New York World Fair 1939, was voted most beautiful show girl in 1931 by Florenz Ziegfeld, Earl Carroll; Sept. 26 in Chicago in suicide leap from hotel window.

William E. Boeing, 74, aircraft mfg. pioneer who in 1916 founded Pacific Aero Products Co. which became Boeing Aircraft in 1929; Sept. 28 in yacht on Puget Sound near Seattle.

Joseph Patrick (Holy Joe) Boyle, 65, Memphis police comm. in 1927 credited with ridding city of gambling & vice; Sept. 26 in Memphis of stroke.

Madison Cooper, 62, realtor-novelist, author of *Haunted Hacienda* & 1,700-page *Sironia, Texas* (longest U.S. novel ever written); Sept. 28 in Waco, Tex. of heart attack.

Durrie (Duke) Crane, 68, Hungarian-born mgr. of Pentagon restaurant, world's largest; Sept. 27 in Washington of heart attack.

Dr. Camille Edward Dreyfus, 78, Swiss-born chrmn.-founder (1918) of Celanese Corp. of Amer., co-developer with his brother Henry of acetate lacquer, plastic film, acetate rayons; Sept. 27 in New York.

Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, 76, NYU sociology prof. emeritus, Amer. Eugenics Soc. pres. 1929-31, Amer. Sociological Soc. pres. 1939, Planned Parenthood Fed. vice-pres. 1939-48, advocate of Soviet-American friendship; Oct. 2 in N. Hollywood, Calif.

Sir Richard Fairey, 69, British aviation pioneer, founder (1915) & chrmn. of Fairey Aviation Co. which produced Fairey Delta II, first plane to fly more than 1,000 mph.; Sept. 30 in London. [See p. 88G3]

Lucien Febvre, 78, French historian who headed editorial bd. of *Encyclopedie Française,* editor of UNESCO-sponsored journal of world history; Sept. 27 in Paris.

Sir William Gilliat, 72, surgeon-gynecologist to Queen Elizabeth II who delivered both Prince Charles & Princess Anne, Royal Soc. of Medicine pres.; Sept. 27, London (auto crash).

Donald B. Gillies, 83, mining expert, ex-Republic Steel vice-pres.; Sept. 29 in Cleveland Heights, O.

Charles R. Henschel, 71, pres.-bd. chrmn. of Knoedler & Co., art dealers, who purchased outstanding collection from Leningrad's Hermitage Museum in 1930; Oct. 2 in New York.

Dr. Frederick Webb Hodge, 91, English-born authority on American Indian, dir. Southwest Museum (Los Angeles) 1932-55, founder Amer. Anthropological Assn.; Sept. 28 in Santa Fé, N. M.

Walter Karig, 57, newspaperman, World War II special rep. of Navy Secy. Frank Knox, author of *Pig in the Parlor, Zotz, Caroline Hicks; Washington Post & Times Herald* book ed. since 1954; Sept. 30, Bethesda, Md.

Rev. Stephen E. Keeler, 69, Prot. Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota, head of Convocation of Amer. Episcopal Churches in Europe; Sept. 25 in Heidelberg, Germany.

Prof. Leon G. Kranz, 61, Northwestern U. physical education head since 1925, head of Northwestern's World War II V-12 program; Sept. 29 in Evanston, Ill. of stroke.

Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias, 42, all-around woman athlete who won javelin throw & 80-meter hurdle event in 1932 Olympics, excelled in basketball and baseball, became the world's leading woman golfer after taking up game in 1940 & won all available major amateur & pro titles for women by 1950 (she was voted greatest woman athlete of 20th century in AP poll in 1949; wife of retired wrestler George Zaharias; Sept. 27 in Galveston, Tex. of cancer. [See p. 30F3]

Wide World
MRS. ZAHARIAS

Sarah Kussy, 87, a co-founder with Henrietta Szold of Hadassah, women's Zionist org.; Oct. 2 in Newark, N. J.

George Curtis Waldo, 68, ed.-pres. of *Bridgeport* (Conn.) *Post, Telegram, Sunday Post;* Sept. 30 in Fairfield, Conn.

Oliver Peck Newman, 79, ex-newspaperman, Dist. of Columbia commissioner before World War I, financial adviser to Dominican Republic 1933-54; Sept. 25 in Miami Beach, Fla.

Margaret Lee Runbeck, 56, novelist (*Year of Love, Our Miss Boo, Great Answer*), short story writer, U.S. Point 4 representative to India; Sept. 30 in Beverly Hills, Calif.

SPORTS

Baseball

Dodgers, Yankees Win. Brooklyn won the Natl. League championship by defeating Pittsburgh, 8-6, in Brooklyn Sept. 30, last day of the regular season. Milwaukee, which held a one-game lead Sept. 27, lost 2 of its last 3 games at St. Louis Sept. 28-30 while Brooklyn swept its closing 3-game series with Pittsburgh. Brooklyn qualified to play the AL New York Yankees in the World Series. [See p. 320E1]

FINAL STANDINGS SEPT. 30

Natl.	W.	L.	Pct.	GB	Amer.	W.	L.	Pct.	GB
Bklyn.	93	61	.604	....	N.Y.	97	57	.630	....
Milwk.	92	62	.597	1	Cleve.	88	66	.571	9
Cinci.	91	63	.591	2	Chigo.	85	69	.552	12
St. L.	76	78	.494	17	Bost.	84	70	.545	13
Phila.	71	83	.461	22	Detrt.	82	72	.532	15
N.Y.	67	87	.435	26	Balti.	69	85	.448	28
Pitts.	66	88	.429	27	Washn.	59	95	.383	38
Chigo.	60	94	.390	33	K.Cy.	52	102	.338	45

INDIVIDUAL LEADERS

BATTING

At least 400 times at bat

National League	AB	Hits	Pct.
Henry Aaron, Milwaukee	609	200	.328
Bill Virdon, Pittsburgh	580	185	.319
Roberto Clemente, Pittsburgh	543	169	.311
Stan Musial, St. Louis	594	184	.310
Ken Boyer, St. Louis	595	182	.306
Richie Ashburn, Philadelphia	628	190	.303
Ted Kluszewski, Cincinnati	517	156	.302
Red Schoendienst, New York	487	147	.302
Jim Gilliam, Brooklyn	594	178	.300

American League	AB	Hits	Pct.
Mickey Mantle*, New York	533	188	.353
Ted Williams, Boston	400	138	.345
Harvey Kuenn, Detroit	591	196	.332
Billy Maxwell, Detroit	500	196	.326
Bob Nieman, Baltimore	428	137	.320
Minnie Minoso, Chicago	545	172	.316
Jack Jensen, Boston	578	182	.315
Al Kaline, Detroit	617	194	.314
Gil McDougald, New York	438	136	.311
Pete Runnels, Washington	578	179	.310
Mickey Vernon, Boston	403	125	.310
Vic Power, Kansas City	530	164	.309
Ray Boone, Detroit	480	148	.308
Bill Skowron, New York	464	143	.308

RUNS BATTED IN

Natl.	Tot.	Amer.	Tot.
Musial, St.L.	109	Mantle*, N.Y.	130
Adcock, Milw.	103	Kaline, Det.	128
Kluszewski, Cin.	102	Wertz, Cleve.	106
Snider, Bklyn.	101	Simpson, K.C.	106
		Berra, N.Y.	105
		Doby, Chi.	102

HOME RUNS

Natl.	Tot.		
Snider, Bklyn.	43	Lopata, Phila.	32
Robinson, Cin.	38	Hodges, Bklyn.	32
Adcock, Milw.	38		
Mathews, Milw.	37	**Amer.**	**Tot.**
Post, Cinci.	36	Mantle*, N.Y.	52
Mays, N.Y.	36	Wertz, Cleve.	32
		Berra, N.Y.	30

* Mantle, 25, was the 4th player in major league history to lead a league in batting, runs batted in & home runs the same year. (Others: Rogers Hornsby, Lou Gehrig, Ted Williams.) [See p. 232A1]

PITCHING

Natl.	W.	L.	Amer.	W.	L.
Newcombe, Bkn.	27	7	Score, Cleve.	20	9
Spahn, Milw.	20	11	Wynn, Cleve.	20	9
Antonelli, NY	20	13	Pierce, Chi.	20	9
Burdette, Mil.	19	10	Lemon, Cleve.	20	14
Lawrence, Cin.	19	10	Hoeft, Det.	20	14
Roberts, Phil.	19	18	Brewer, Bost.	19	9
Buhl, Milw.	18	8	Ford, N.Y.	19	6

Little World Series between Amer. & Intl. League playoff winners ended Sept. 30 with Indianapolis (AA) the winner over Rochester (IL), 4 games to none. [See p. 312B1] . . . **Major league team records:** Cincinnati Sept. 29 tied the 1947 N. Y. Giants' record of 221 home runs by one team in a regular season; Washington Sept. 30 set a new record of 877 strikeouts by one team in a season. . . . **Stanley R. (Bucky) Harris,** 59, resigned Sept. 27 as mgr. of Detroit. [See p. 240C2; Vol. XIV, 336B2] . . . **Al Lopez,** 48, resigned Sept. 29 as mgr. of Cleveland. [See Vol. XV, p. 128B3] . . . **Major League Baseball Players Assn.,** meeting in New York Oct. 1, completed its organization by electing pitcher Bob Feller of Cleveland as its president. [See p. 280B3]

Other Winners

Boxing: Heavyweight Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson won a 12-round decision over Bob Baker in Pittsburgh Sept. 26 [see pp. 48B1, 196C1]; Ezzard Charles, 35, was disqualified for holding in the 2d round of a bout with Dick Richardson, 22, of Wales, in London Oct. 2. [See Vol. XV, p. 260C1] . . . **Horse racing:** Llangolen Farm's Mister Gus, Ismael Valenzuela up, won the $80,300 Woodward Stakes at Belmont Park, N. Y. Sept. 29, for $52,950. Nashua, 2d, won $15,000 to increase his earnings to $1,251,965. [See pp. 240A2, 256F1] . . . **Marathon:** John J. Kelley of Boston won the Natl. AAU marathon title in Yonkers, N. Y. Sept. 30. [See p. 248C2] . . . **Tennis:** The U.S. team of Vic Seixas, Ham Richardson, Sam Giammalva & Michael Green defeated Nicola Pietrangeli & Orlando Sirola of Italy, 4 matches to one, in Davis Cup interzone competition Sept. 29-Oct. 1 in Forest Hills, N. Y. The American team qualified to play India for the right to meet Australia in the challenge round. [See pp. 304F1, 263G3]

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.) Sept. 30

N.Y. 38, San Fran. 21; Balti. 28, Chicago Bears 21; Chicago Cards 9, Cleve. 7; Detroit 20, Green Bay 16; Los Ang. 27, Phila. 7; Pitts. 30, Washn. 13.

College Sept. 29

Ark. 19, Okla. A&M 7
Army 32, VMI 12
Baylor 27, Tex. Tech 0
Boston U. 19, Mass. 6
Brown 20, Columbia 0
Colgate 34, Cornell 6
Cinci. 7, Tulsa 6
Citadel 34, David. 7
Colo. 34, Kan. St. 0
Dartmouth 13, N.H. 0
Dayton* 14, H.Cross 13
Delaware 33, Lehigh 7
Duke 40, Virginia 7
Florida 20, Clemson 20
Georgia 3, Fla. St. 0
G.Wash. 10, Furman 0
Ga. Tech 9, SMU 7
H.-Sim. 29, Wichita 7
Houston 18, Miss.St. 7
Illinois 32, Calif. 20
Iowa 27, Indiana 0
Kan. 27, Col. Pac. 27
Lafyt. 20, Temple 0
Md. 6, Wake Forest 0
Michigan 42, UCLA 13
Mich. St. 21, Stnfd. 7
Minnesota 34, Wash. 14
Navy 39, W&M 14
Nwstn. 14, Ia. St. 13
N.M. 27, Utah St. 19
Ohio St. 34, Nebr. 7
Oregon 21, Idaho 14
Penn St. 34, Penn 0
Pitt 14, Syracuse 7
Prnctn. 14, Rutgrs. 7
Purdue 16, Mo. 7
Tenn. 35, Auburn 7
Texas 7, Tulane 6
Tex. A&M 9, LSU 7
Utah 26, Montana 6
Vandblt. 46, Chatnga. 7
Vilnva*. 8, Detrt. 7
VPI 35, N.C. St. 6
Wash. St. 33, S.Jose 18
W.Va. 30, Richmd. 6
Wis. 41, Marquette 0
Yale 19, Conn. 14

* Sept. 30

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters & Accidents. 300 persons were drowned in seasonal Indian floods, it was reported Sept. 29 from New Delhi. Flash floods on the Gandak River accounted for more than 100 deaths. 40 miners were reported drowned Sept. 27 in the flooding of a Calcutta coal mine. [See p. 288E3] . . . 23 persons were believed dead after Typhoon Harriet struck at Okinawa & Japan Sept. 26-27. 17 of the deaths occurred when an earthslide hurled a passenger coach into a flooded river near Nagoya. [See p. 312A2] . . . 15 Korean women who had been gathering seaweed were drowned when an overloaded fishing boat capsized Sept. 29 off the southern coast of Korea. . . . The Bell X2 rocket plane which held the world speed record (about 1,900 mph.) & world altitude record (about 126,000 ft.) crashed Sept. 27 at Edwards AF Base, Calif., 2 mins. after being released from its B-50 mother plane. AF Capt. Milburn G. Apt, 32, of Buffalo, Kan., who piloted the $3 million stainless steel X2, was killed. [See p. 264D3] . . . 4 crewmen aboard an RAF Avro Vulcan jet bomber were killed Oct. 1 when it crashed in attempting to land in a heavy fog at London airport at the end of a 26,000-mi. proving flight. Only the pilot, Sqrdn. Leader Donald R. Howard, and co-pilot Air Marshal Sir Harry Broadhurst escaped through their emergency ejector seats . . . The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington ruled Sept. 20 that Eastern Air Lines was liable for damages in the collision of one of its airliners with a Bolivian fighter plane near Washington in 1949. The ruling upheld a lower court decision awarding $65,000 to the estate of Ralph Miller & his wife who were killed in the crash. [See Vol. IX, p. 360K] . . . Fires caused an estimated $1,140,768,000 in damages in the U.S. in 1955, the Natl. Fire Protection Assn. reported Sept. 30 in Boston. [See Vol. XV, p. 212G1]

Crime. Indictments on charges of conspiracy & fraud were returned by a Cook County grand jury in Chicago Sept. 27 against Vernon L. Nickell, 65, Ill. Supt. of Public Instruction since 1942, over an exclusive contract awarded without competitive bidding to a trucking firm for hauling surplus food from federal warehouses for school lunches. The contract was let in 1952 during Adlai E. Stevenson's administration as Governor, and continued during the administration of Gov. Wm. G. Stratton. Also indicted: James W. Dunbar, 47, prominent Republican friend of Nickell & head of Dunbar & Co., a Springfield trucking firm; Harold A. Wolfe, 49, state director of the school lunch program; Frank O. Washam, 62, Chicago school lunch director. . . . U.S. denaturalization proceedings against Frank Costello were dismissed by Fed. Judge Edmund L. Palmieri Sept. 28 in New York. Palmieri ruled that wiretap evidence obtained in 1925 was inadmissable under federal law. [See p. 164B3] . . . Theodore Rij, bodyguard of labor racketeer Johnny Dio, was indicted September 26 on conspiracy charges in connection with the acid-blinding of columnist Victor Riesel. [See p. 320B3] . . . Alfred (Al) Shayne, "Radio's Ambassador of Song" in the 1930s, was indicted by a federal grand jury in New York Oct. 1 on charges of fraud in the sale of 800,000 shares of Bostana Mines common stock. Also indicted in the case: Harry B. Simon of Bronxville, N. Y. & David Stettner of Brooklyn. . . . The FBI estimated Sept. 26 that 2,500,000 crimes would be committed in the U.S. in 1956, highest total in history. Reports indicated a 14.4% rise in major crimes during Jan.-June. [See Vol. XV, p. 324C3]

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Israel bond goal of $75 million for 1956 has been $30,974,350 subscribed, it was reported by the Israel Bond Org. Sept. 23 in Washington. American-Jewish leaders pledged the remaining $45 million by the end of the year. The IBO revealed Sept. 21 that $247,552,700 in bonds had been sold in the U.S. since 1951. [See p. 43F3] . . . **Drunkenness** in Sweden has increased 125% in the past year, Govt. statistics revealed Sept. 30. The year after the end of liquor rationing showed an 80% increase in women alcoholics, and arrests for drunkeness totaling over 100,000. . . . **Lauritz Melchior,** operatic tenor, & his wife Maria lost a $79,000 tax suit Oct. 2 in the U.S. Court of Claims in Washington. They were refused a tax refund for 1946 for loss of personal property in East Germany because they had not filed their claim within the 3-yr. statute of limitations. . . . **Javier Pereira,** Colombian Indian who claimed to be 167 years old, may be "more than 150," New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center authorities declared Sept. 27. The 4-ft. 4 in. 80-lb. Indian was in New York at the invitation of "Believe It or Not, Inc."

Replica of the ship *Mayflower* in which the Pilgrims sailed to America in 1620 was launched Sept. 22 in Brixham, Eng. by Reis Leming, USAF veteran & radio newsman of Toppenish, Wash., who planned to sail it to Plymouth, Mass. starting next April. . . . **Mrs. Mollie Netcher Bragno** was ordered Sept. 24 by Superior Court Judge George M. Fisher of Chicago to return a $12,500,000 inheritance from her grandmother, Mrs. Mollie Netcher Newbury, widow of the founder of Boston Store in Chicago. Fisher upheld a suit by Francine Netcher Bushkin (wife of jazz pianist Joe Bushkin) & Mrs. Ethel Netcher Chagnon, respectively a sister & aunt of Mrs. Bragno, charging that Mrs. Newbury had mismanaged the estate of her husband before she left it all to Mrs. Bragno. [See Vol. XIV, p. 420A1] . . . **George Franklin Jr.,** Las Vegas attorney, won a $190,000 damage award by a jury decision Sept. 22 on his libel suit against publisher Herman M. Greenspun & writer Edward Reid of the *Las Vegas Sun,* over an article dealing with charges of a baby-adoption racket. [See Vol. XV, p. 432B3]